

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS SCHOOL
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION
TRAINING COMMAND
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STUDENT OUTLINE

POPULACE AND RESOURCES CONTROL

0530-122

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER COURSE

M020A3D

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**. Given a mission, PRC plan, and Commander's intent, support Populace and Resources Control (PRC), to provide security for the populace, mobilize human resources, deny personnel to the enemy, detect and reduce the effectiveness of enemy agents, regulate the movement and consumption of material resources, mobilize material resources, and deny material to the enemy in accordance with MCRP 3-33.1A, Chapter 5. (CACT-EXE-2006)

b. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES

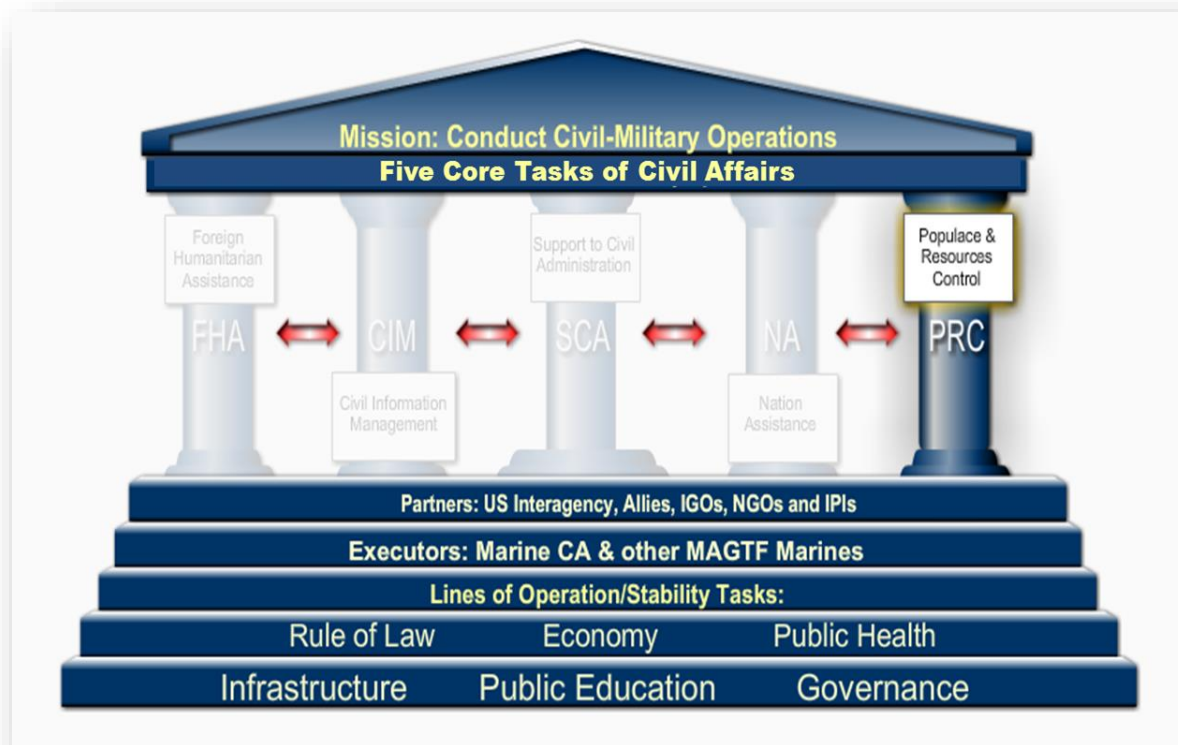
(1) Without the aid of reference, identify the types of populace control measures, in accordance with ATP 3-57.10 Ch. 2. (CACT-EXE-2006a)

(2) Without the aid of reference, identify the types of resource control measures, in accordance with ATP 3-57.10 Ch. 3. (CACT-EXE-2006b)

(3) Without the aid of reference, identify other organizations involved in PRC, in accordance with JP 3-57, Ch. 2. (CACT-EXE-2006c)

(4) Without the aid of reference, identify the five powers over property, in accordance with ATP 3-57.10 Ch. 3. (CACT-EXE-2006d)

1. POPULACE AND RESOURCES CONTROL



a. **Overview.** Populace and Resources Control consist of two distinct, yet linked, components: populace control and resources control. Both components are normally the responsibility of indigenous civil governments. During times of civil or military emergency, proper authorities define, enact, and enforce PRC measures. For practical and security reasons, military forces employ PRC measures of some type and to varying degrees across the range of military operations. PRC operations are executed with, and as an integral part of, military operations.

b. **Scope.** The extent of PRC measures that may be implemented is based on the operational environment in which military forces are employed. When U.S. forces are deployed in support of a HN, the sovereignty of the legitimate government to govern over the people and the resources within its borders is upheld and strengthened by U.S. policy. In the absence of a sovereign government, implementation of PRC policy begins with the establishment of an interim governing plan that is executed through the host nation (HN), military, or a transitional government.

c. **Authorities.** A Commander's authority to institute PRC measures in a foreign country stems from an inherent command

responsibility to protect the force and the indigenous civilian population-and may originate from a number of different sources:

(1) International Law. Lawmaking treaties agreed to by nation-states, such as The Hague and Geneva Conventions, are one principal source of international law regarding warfare. Another source is customary law, which is unwritten law firmly established by the customs of nations.

(2) Diplomatic Agreement or Treaty. Status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs), mutual defense, and security cooperation treaties are negotiated by the Department of State in coordination with the Department of Defense. In times of crisis, U.S. commanders may be authorized by an agreement with the allied government to exercise limited authority.

(3) Operation Orders. OPORDs contain the authority for the execution of military operations. Dependent on the mission, planned PRC actions are addressed in Appendix 4 of the Annex G.

(4) Rules of Engagement. As regards populace and resources control planning considerations, ROE addresses:

- (a) Protection of freedom of movement of persons
- (b) Search and detention of persons
- (c) Use of force to protect property
- (d) Inspection, seizure, and destruction of property
- (e) Crowd and riot control
- (f) Use of force in assistance to HN civil authorities, including law enforcement

2. POPULACE CONTROL

a. Defined. Populace control provides security for the indigenous populace, mobilizes human resources, denies access to the populace by the enemy, and detects and reduces the effectiveness of enemy agents.

b. Types of Populace Control Measures

- (1) Curfews

- (2) Movement restrictions
- (3) Travel permits
- (4) Registration cards
- (5) Relocation of population
- (6) Biometrics

c. **Non-combatant Evacuation Operations and Dislocated Civilian Operations (Sub-sets of PRC)**

(1) Non-combatant Evacuation Operation (NEO). An authorized and orderly departure of non-combatants from a specific area by the Department of State (DoS), Department of Defense (DoD), or other appropriate authority. NEO, similar to DC operations, requires extensive planning and coordination among various military and non-military organizations to include the U.S. Embassy.

(2) Dislocated Civilian (DC) Operations. The goal of DC operations is to protect civilians from the effects of violence or disaster and to minimize civilian interference with military operations. DC operations include the planning and management of DC routes, collection points, assembly areas, and camps in support of the HN, NGOs, and IGOs.

3. **RESOURCES CONTROL**

a. **Defined**. Resources control provides security for the indigenous natural and man-made materiel resources of a nation-state, mobilizes economic resources, denies access to resources by the enemy, and detects and reduces the effectiveness of enemy and criminal activity.

b. **Types of Resources Control Measures**

- (1) Licensing
- (2) Regulations or guidelines
- (3) Checkpoints (roadblocks)
- (4) Border security
- (5) Ration controls

(6) Amnesty programs

(7) Inspection of facilities

4. **OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

a. **Military Information Support Operations (MISO)**. MISO can: Gather information to assess the location, state of mind, health of local populace, and the physical characteristics of the operational area; Disseminate information to promote safety and welfare of the civilian population; Influence a civilian population's attitude toward U.S. policy and prepare it for CMO during post conflict activities; Publicize health services and veterinary aid, construction, and public facilities activities, etc., to generate confidence in and positive perception of U.S. and HN actions to the populace; Support emergency relocation of DCs and for DC camp operations.

b. **Military Police (MP)**. MPs (of any DoD component) are trained to exercise authority in tense circumstances without escalating tension.

c. **HN Civilian Police**. HN police forces will liaise with MPs in support of CMO. Support of foreign police forces is tightly governed by U.S. law and policy.

d. **HN Military Forces**. The host nation's military forces should only be used when civilian police cannot cope with the situation.

5. **PRC PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**. When planning PRC operations, you must analyze certain factors prior to the actual implementation of any control measure. Planning and implementation of PRC measures is normally the responsibility of the HN. Remember, forced relocations should be kept at a minimum. The following is a list of basic planning considerations used for PRC:

a. **The Nature of the Target Area**. What are the various social, political, and geographic aspects of the target area that will guide, limit, or influence the planning and implementation of PRC (ASCOPE/PMESII)?

b. **Atmospherics**. What is the attitude of the target populace? Will the PRC measures planned or used adversely

affect their perceptions? How will MISO programs mitigate any undesired effects?

c. **The Effect on Other Operations.** Will the PRC operation conflict or assist other operations being carried out at the same time?

d. **Time/Forces Available.** How much time is needed to carry out the PRC operation versus how much time is actually available? What are the resources and availability of related capabilities?

e. **The Legal Aspect of PRC Operations.** All PRC measures must have a firm legal basis established by the host nation's government. These measures must be in compliance with The Hague, and Geneva Conventions, and other national and international laws governing the area of operations.

6. **CA ROLE IN PRC.** Your role as a CA Marine will be to:

- a. Identify or evaluate existing host-nation PRC measures.
- b. Recommend ways the command could implement selected PRC measures.
- c. Coordinate with MISO to publicize the control measures among indigenous populations and institutions.
- d. Assess the effectiveness of the PRC measures.
- e. Assist in the settlement of problems arising from the implementation of PRC measures.
- f. Coordinate directly with IGOs and NGOs operating within the AO regarding PRC programs.

(1) Determine the scope and capabilities (resources and personnel) of their programs.

(2) Identify any shortfalls of their programs.

7. **PROPERTY CONTROLS.** The five powers over property a military commander may exercise in enemy territory may be broadly classified as destruction, confiscation, seizure, requisition, and control.

a. **Destruction**. Destruction is to damage an item or system so badly that it cannot perform any function or be restored to useable condition. If destruction is necessary during combat operations, then no payment is required.

b. **Confiscation**. Confiscation is the taking of property for direct military use. No payment is required and the title to the property passes to the occupying government. As a general rule, only public moveable property may be confiscated.

c. **Seizure**. Seizure is the taking of property for direct military use, but unlike confiscation, title to the property does not pass to the occupying government. Payment for the property is required at the end of occupation.

d. **Requisition**. Requisition is the acquisition of property needed for the use by the occupation forces without regard to the willingness of the owners to provide it, as distinguished from normal procurement. Requisition requires payment of fair value for the property. Owners are to be compensated as soon as possible without having to wait for the restoration of peace.

e. **Control**. Control encompasses the measures executed by the occupation force to prevent the use of property for the benefit of enemy forces or in a manner that may be harmful to either the indigenous population or the occupying force.

REFERENCES:

JP 3-13 Information Operations
JP 3-57 Civil-Military Operations
MCWP 3-33.1 MAGTF Civil Military Operations
MCRP 3-33.1A Civil Affairs Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
FM 3-05.40 Civil Affairs Operations
FM 27-100 Legal Operations

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